

Annual Report

— OF THE —

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

(H. G. K. YOUNG,

M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.)

FOR THE

Braintree

Rural District Council,

FOR THE YEAR 1908.




BRAINTREE :

PRINTED BY C. JOSCELYNE, 76 & 78 HIGH STREET.

—

1909.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28946492>

Braintree Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

For the year 1908.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report dealing with the Sanitary work and the statistics of the District for the year, 1908.

Infectious Diseases.

There have been no cases of Smallpox.

There were 5 cases of Diphtheria, a decrease of 7 from the number in 1907. It is notable that there have been no cases of Diphtheria occurring amongst children attending the Infants' Class in the Coggeshall Congregational Schools, since the flooring in that class-room has been relaid upon concrete, as recommended by the Council at the suggestion of Mr. Bright and myself.

There were 34 cases of Scarlet Fever, compared with 16 in 1907, and 33 in 1906. These cases occurred as follows:— 11 in Bocking, 10 in Witham District, 6 in Braintree District, 5 in Coggeshall, and 2 in Finchingfield. In one or two cases occurring at Terling, there were reasonable grounds for tracing the infection to the arrival of some Ragged School Union children, the disease manifesting itself within four days of the arrival of these children. I examined three of them who were boarded out at a house in which one of the cases occurred. In two cases out of three the feet and hands were desquamating. I communicated with the Medical Officer of Health for the District in which the children lived, but he was unable to tell me of any case of Scarlet Fever in that neighbourhood. Apart from the possible introduction of infectious disease, the arrival of children sent down by the Ragged School Union, is not an unmixed advantage to the villages to which they come. There is a temptation to the tenants of cottages who already have none too much room for their own needs, to crowd two or three extra children into a room not big enough for one. In one case which was brought to my notice, there undoubtedly had been very serious overcrowding; this would be prevented if the local correspondents or managers would enquire strictly into the accommodation available in the cottages which are to receive these London children.

There were eight cases of Enteric Fever, as compared with six in 1907. All these cases occurred in Kelvedon and in houses fronting or backing on to Siggar's Yard. The first case was that of a man who is said to have had some shell-fish some 12 or 14 days before he was taken ill. He could however give no account as to where or from whom he bought them; the other seven cases were probably traceable to infection from him. Two cases were fatal, one in Siggar's Yard, and one at the Isolation Hospital, death occurring outside the district, but in a person belonging to the district.

The infected houses were thoroughly disinfected, though they are very old structures of wood and plaster and very difficult to disinfect efficiently. Seven cases were removed to Hospital and the bedding also removed for disinfection by superheated steam. The water from the well in the yard was analysed by Dr. Thresh and found to be comparatively pure.

The privies were thoroughly cleaned out and lime was put in. the agent to the property has had these privies put into such repair as was possible, and in the near future, when Kelvedon has a water supply and a drainage system, this type of privy cesspit will I hope disappear. I recommended that pail closets should be substituted, but the difficulties of regularly cleaning them out were too great to be overcome, there being no land sufficiently near whereon the contents might be put.

Each one of the eight cases was very serious and attended by severe complications, and that only one of the seven cases admitted, should have proved fatal, speaks very highly for the treatment and nursing which they received at the Isolation Hospital.

There were no cases of Puerperal Fever.

The remaining 12 cases of notifiable disease were Erysipelas.

The subjoined list gives the incidence of Notifiable disease for 1907 and 1908.

	1907	1908
Scarlet Fever ..	16	34
Diphtheria ..	12	5
Typhoid (Enteric Fever)	6	8
Erysipelas ..	10	12
	—	—
	44	59

Since the issue of my last Annual Report I recommended to you the advisability of notifying immediately to the Medical Officer of Health, the occurrence of deaths from Phthisis, in order that the rooms inhabited by the patient might be disinfected. You adopted my recommendation and several neigh-

bouring councils followed suit ; I feel sure that this is a step in the direction towards fighting the disease. At the beginning of this year notification of Phthisis among persons in receipt of Parish Medical Relief was made compulsory. So far only five cases have been notified to me ; as time goes on no doubt some systematic method of dealing with cases thus notified will be in operation, but at present, beyond occasional visiting and giving general sanitary instructions which in many cases will be forgotten or ignored, nothing can be done in a big district like this by a part-time Medical Officer of Health. The future will provide, I hope, for an organized and systematic inspection of those cases in the early stage of the disease and segregation in colonies of those in the later and more infectious stages. In New York State where so much has been and is being done to minimise the scourge, a beginning was made in the same way *i.e.* notification of cases in receipt of Out-relief and thorough disinfection of rooms which had been occupied by Phthisical patients before their decease.

In addition to notifiable disease, there were considerable outbreaks of Whooping Cough and Measles. In consequence of these outbreaks I recommended the closure of several schools for the purpose of disinfection. This proved to be of the greatest value, as in every instance, where disinfection of the school was carried out, the epidemic was checked and no fresh cases were reported by the teachers as having occurred after attending the school, subsequently to its disinfection.

The closing of a school which draws its pupils from a small and thickly populated area is useless, unless the school rooms are disinfected. Seven schools were dealt with in this way. In the report of a Medical Officer for a district in the north of England, he says that he has recommended that in his district all the schools should be provided with a disinfectant solution which should be sprayed over the floors every Saturday after the children have left. After some few years of experience he claims that attendances have gone up immensely, and the grants have thus been increased. The cost of the disinfectant being but a fraction of the amount of increased grant. I would suggest that this council recommend the Education Committee to introduce this system into the schools in the district. A Disinfectant such as Cyllin or Formalin may be used in an ordinary watering can.

Water Supplies.

BOCKING.—It was hoped that this scheme would have approached completion before now. There is, however, some doubt as to the volume of water to be obtained and a further test-pumping is to be carried out.

COGGESHALL.—Boring was completed some months ago and in the fortnight's test-pumping, some six to eight thousand gallons an hour were produced, showing that there is more than double the quantity necessary for the needs of Coggeshall. This fact has made it possible for a scheme to be drawn up for supplying Kelvedon in addition to Great and Little Coggeshall and in the near future Kelvedon will probably have as good a water supply and drainage system as any place in the kingdom.

Two dipping wells have been covered over and a stand-pipe erected in Black Notley.

Disposal of Sewerage.

KELVEDON.—The scheme drawn up by Messrs. Sands & Walker for dealing with the Sewerage in Kelvedon has been approved and it only waits now for the acquisition of a suitable site on which to build the Septic Tanks and Bacteria Beds; that this difficulty should arise, in view of the very serious outbreaks of Typhoid Fever in the town, following closely upon the incidence of several cases, both in the town and just outside it, is almost inconceivable.

HATFIELD PEVEREL.—Several meetings have been held to consider the best course to adopt with regard to the Brewery Ditch. Nothing, unfortunately has resulted, and so long as the Brewery waste is allowed to run or rather stand, in this ditch, so long will a very serious nuisance continue. It has been suggested that the waste from the Brewery is not injurious to health but I maintain that a stench such as that which rises from this ditch at times, is injurious to health, and it ought not to be tolerated.

A scheme for piping the sewer ditch running at the roadside on the other side of the Brewery is under consideration, the scheme includes taking the pipes across one or two fields and there treating it by means of Septic tanks.

The system including the Bury Lane sewer needs to be extended to include the drainage at present running down an open ditch in Church Lane, and also from the houses on the right hand side of the street going towards Chelmsford, including the "Swan" Inn.

Inspection of the District.

The Inspector's Report will be found immediately after the Vital Statistics Tables. In the near future there will almost certainly be very stringent legislation with regard to cow-sheds and dairies, and owners thereof will save themselves much trouble if they recognize this and put their cowhouses and dairies in order; structural perfection is not the only

necessity in ensuring a pure milk supply. It has been proved over and over again that of all disease carriers, the common fly is one of the most dangerous. Flies are attracted by, and swarm round, manure heaps; thus if there is a manure heap piled up against the wall of the cowshed and lying two or three feet deep in the yard immediately outside the cowshed, the flies are certain to carry decaying animal and vegetable matter from the manure to the milk standing in pails in the cowshed. As manure can be carted any distance to be put on the land, it can be a matter of no great difficulty to cart it 20 or 30 yards or more from the cowshed. This question of manure, together with that of clean hands and clean milking stools are most important and they are questions, the solution of which needs little trouble and no expense.

Vital Statistics.

The Births registered in the district numbered 366 which in a population of 18,106 gives a rate of 20.02 per 1,000. The average rate for the last decade was 19.9 and the rate for 1907 was 19.1. The number of deaths of persons belonging to the district was 261, giving a rate of 14.3 per 1,000 as compared with 14.2 for the last ten years, and 12.6 in 1907.

The deaths from Consumption (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) were 20 as compared with 14 in 1907. The notification of deaths from this disease and of cases occurring amongst persons in Receipt of Parish Relief have already been dealt with earlier in the Report.

Factories and Workshops Act.

No case of Infectious disease has occurred in a house where home-work is done. All the Factories and Workshops have been inspected and most of the Home-workers visited.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. G. K. YOUNG,

M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1908 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
BRAINTREE RURAL DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District	
		Number	Rate*	At all Ages.		Number	Rate*					
				Under 1 year of age.	Rate per 1000 Births registered							
											Number	Rate*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	19,734	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1899	"	432	21.9	40	92.5	331	15.8	..	3	1	328	16.6
1900	"	388	19.7	29	74.7	288	14.6	..	8	0	282	14.3
1901	18,106	354	19.5	46	129.9	276	15.2	27	14	1	262	14.5
1902	"	355	20.5	17	47.9	275	15.2	39	8	0	268	14.8
1903	"	363	20.9	30	82.5	244	13.5	55	12	0	232	12.8
1904	"	379	17.8	33	87	261	14.4	49	14	3	247	13.6
1905	"	323	19.5	29	89.7	260	14.3	35	17	4	246	13.6
1906	"	371	20.7	22	59.3	282	15.5	48	13	2	273	15
1907	"	347	19.1	27	75.6	241	13.3	53	11	1	229	12.6
Averages for years 1898-1907	18,594	357	19.9	30.3	82.1	273	14.6	43.7	11.1	1.3	263	14.2
1908	18,106	366	20.02	35	98.3	273	15	48	15	3	261	14.3

*Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums.

A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 62,291.

Total population at all ages	...	...	18,106
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	6,567
Average number of persons per house	...	...	2.7

At Census of 1901.

1. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District: The Union Workhouse, Bocking.
2. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District: The Joint Isolation Hospital, in the Braintree Urban District.
3. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District: The Cottage Hospital, Bocking.

Union Workhouse situate within the District (in Bocking).

TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1908 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
BRAINTREE RURAL DISTRICT.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES	1.—BRAINTREE.				2.—BOCKING.				3.—FINCHINGFIELD.				4.—COGGESHALL.				5.—WITHAM.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year.
1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899	2097	40	34	5	5037	95	90	14	3826	87	42	4	6127	145	102	13	2647	61	25	4
1900	...	44	25	3	"	99	73	4	"	76	54	6	"	130	84	10	"	43	49	6
1901	1942	32	27	2	4664	99	70	13	3275	76	44	4	5819	102	97	16	2406	53	36	11
1902	"	39	38	2	"	91	59	6	"	67	49	3	"	113	99	4	"	37	31	2
1903	"	48	32	1	"	87	56	6	"	63	49	7	"	106	71	8	"	59	25	6
1904	"	41	28	1	"	103	73	11	"	59	48	5	"	123	73	9	"	53	39	5
1905	"	28	25	3	"	68	68	12	"	68	48	5	"	117	78	5	"	42	27	7
1906	"	45	33	1	"	100	60	9	"	60	52	3	"	118	83	4	"	48	45	3
1907	"	51	35	3	"	83	59	7	"	55	27	3	"	115	79	8	"	43	29	5
Averages of years 1898—1907	1976	40.9	30.7	2.3	4744	91.6	67.5	9	3397	67.8	45.6	4.4	5865	118	85.1	8.5	2459	48.5	34	5.5
1908	1942	48	21	3	4664	100	76	13	3275	62	51	7	5819	109	79	7	2406	47	34	5

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district: and blocks 2, 3, &c. for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-column *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this table 1 respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I and IV, thus the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c* should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12 respectively of Table I. The gross total of the sub-column *c*, should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV, and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

TABLE III.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1908.
BRAINTREE RURAL DISTRICT.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.										Total Cases notified in each Locality.					No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each locality.					Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages†—Years.						Braintree	Bocking (W)	Finchingfield	Coggeshall	Witham	Braintree	Bocking (W)	Finchingfield	Coggeshall	Witham				
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upw'd														
Small-pox	19		
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	5	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	6	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	12	..	2	2	6	2	..	..	11	2	3	10	..	8	2	..	6	..	
Scarlet Fever.....	34	..	7	21	4	2	..	6	7		
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	8	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	26		
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	59	..	7	28	10	12	2	7	18	2	17	15	3	8	2	7	6	..			

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II and IV.

State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease are usually sent; Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the Authority by whom the Hospital is provided should also be given.

Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

Isolation Hospital : Braintree Joint Isolation Hospital, Braintree Urban District.

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATHS DURING YEAR 1908.
BRAINTREE RURAL DISTRICT.

(See notes page 13).

CAUSES OF DEATH 1	Deaths at the subjoined ages of 'Residents' whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all Ages of "Residents" belonging to localities whether occurring in or beyond the District.					Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non- Residents in Public Institutions in the District. 14
	All ages 2	Under 1 year 3	1 and under 5 4	5 and under 15 5	15 and under 25 6	25 and under 65 7	65 and upw'ds 8	Braintree 9	Bocking 10	Finchingfield 11	Coggeshall 12	Witham 13	
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..
Diphtheria (incl. membranous croup) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Other continued .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic influenza .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa—See notes page 12 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis— " "	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever— " .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	20	..	1	2	5	10	2	1	9	2	6	2	1
Other tubercular disease	9	..	3	2	2	2	..	..	2	3	1	3	..
Cancer, malignant disease—See note ..	23	..	..	..	1	9	13	..	7	5	8	3	6
Bronchitis	23	7	1	1	..	4	10	2	6	5	9	1	1
Pneumonia	8	..	2	..	2	3	1	2	1	1	4	..	1
Pleurisy	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other disease of Respiratory organs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	1	..
Venereal diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature birth	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	3	1	2	..
Diseases and accidents of parturition ..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Heart diseases	13	1	..	..	2	3	7	1	4	2	3	3	..
Accidents	6	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	..	1
Suicides	7	..	..	..	1	4	2	1	3	..	3	..	..
All other causes	123	9	1	2	3	38	70	9	33	23	39	19	39
All causes	261	35	12	8	19	80	107	21	76	51	79	34	49

TABLE V.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.—BRAINTREE RURAL DISTRICT.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age. (See Notes on page 13.)

CAUSE OF DEATH				Under 1 Week	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under One month	MONTHS.										Total Deaths under 1 year.	
All Causes	{ Certified Uncertified	{	{	12 1	.. ..	3 ..	.. ..	15 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	34 1
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	{	{	{
									Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases. (See Notes Table IV).	{	{	{	1	2	1	5
									Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									Diarrhoea, all form	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
iii. Wasting Diseases	{	{	{	5 1 1 3	..	1	..	6 1 1 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
									Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									*Congenital Defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
iv. Tuberculous Diseases	{	{	{	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
									Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									*Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									Peritonitis; Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									*Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
v. Other Causes	{	{	{
									Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
									Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
									Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	2	..	..	..	..					
*(See Notes to Table IV.)				13	..	3	..	16	7	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	3	2	1	35

NOTES TO TABLES IV. AND V.

- (a) In Table IV., all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (column 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15 to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-column c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- *(e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Nostras.
- Deaths from Diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.
- Deaths from Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis and Gastritis, (see under the heading Diarrhoeal Diseases in Table V.) in Tables IV. and V. should be placed immediately below, but separately from, those enumerated under the heading Diarrhoea as defined by enumeration above. This is particularly important for deaths under one year of age, as many of the deaths in infancy returned as due to Enteritis are really caused by Epidemic Diarrhoea. In the course of years, by the adoption of this recommendation, it will be practicable to ascertain the probable amount of transfer between these different headings.
- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Pappilloma of Bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under "Other Tuberculosis Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV., and V., attention has been given to the Notes on the Tables.

H. G. K. YOUNG,

Medical Officer of Health.

January 23rd, 1909.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Braintree Rural District on the administration of the factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES & HOMEWORK

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	8	..	..
Workshops (including Workshop ..	70	..	..
Workplaces .. .. .	..	..	..
Homeworkers' Premises .. .	130	..	..
Total	208	..	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness
Want of ventilation
Overcrowding
Want of drainage of floors
Other nuisances
+Sanitary accommodation — <i>Act not adopted.</i>				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 108).
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses
Failure as regards list of outworkers
Given out work to be done in { unwholesome (s. 101)
premises which are { infected (s. 110)
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or small-pox (s. 109)
TOTAL.....

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.
†For districts not in London, state here whether section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council.

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS.	Number	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) .. .	..
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remedial under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act .. .	..
Other .. .		
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) .. .	None	
Homework :	Number of	
<i>List of outworkers (s. 107) :—</i>	Lists	Out-workers
List received .. .	2	64
<i>Homework in unwholesome or infected premises—</i>	Wearing Apparel	Other.
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (s. 108) .. .	...	..
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises .. .	...	..
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (s. 110) .. .	...	..
Workshops on the Register—No Register kept.		

BRAINTREE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Summary of Work done through the Sanitary Inspector,
during the year ending December 31st, 1908.

	NO. FOR YEAR.
1 Complaints received	24
2 Nuisances detected without complaint	55
3 Nuisances abated	71
4 Notices served	46
5 Summonses taken out	None.
6 Convictions	None.
7 Schools Inspected	10
8 Cottages Inspected	165
9 Lodging-houses Inspected	None.
10 Horse Slaughter-houses Inspected	4
11 Slaughter-houses Inspected	19
12 Fishmongers	3
13 Bakehouses Inspected	44
14 Dairies and Milk Shops Inspected	40
15 Cowsheds Inspected	60
16 Workshops and Workrooms Inspected	70
17 Filthy Houses cleansed, sec. 46 Public Health Act, 1875 ..	None.
18 Hospitals disinfected	3
19 Houses disinfected	59
20 Schools disinfected	7
21 Overcrowding abated	None.
22 Houses placed in habitable repair	4
23 Houses closed	None.
24 Houses erected or re-built for which Water "Certificates" were applied	10
25 "Certificates" granted	8
26 ,, deferred	2
27 Wells sunk or improved supplies of Water afforded ..	23
28 Wells cleansed or repaired	11
29 Wells closed	None.
30 Houses connected with sewers	37
31 ,, ,, with water mains	12
32 Earth, pail, or improved Privies constructed or existing Privies altered	14
33 Privies and W.C.'s repaired ; W.C.'s supplied with water ..	6
34 Cisterns cleansed, repaired, or covered	None.
35 Animals improperly kept removed	None.
36 Samples of water taken for Analysis	7
37 Compensation paid for destruction of infected bedding, 5/-	
38 Seizure of unsound Meat, &c.	None.

(Signed) E. H. BRIGHT, *Inspector of Nuisances.*

